At the Crawford Grand Opera House, Wichita, Kansas, October 23, '90.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman, Fellow Citi-zens of Sedgwick County: nem or sedgelek County:

I have always found great pleasure in coming to Wichita; first, because in all my political aspirations I have enjoyed the cordini and effective support of all her people during that period. I am glad to come to Wichita because in this western country Wichita represents what Mr. Conkling so aptly said of Gen. Grant, the "arduous greatness of things done."

I feel when I am in Wichita that I am in

the current of things, betokening growth, prosperity and all the things that go to make the typical American common-

Two years ago just about this time I came to urge those who heard me to vote the Republican ticket, from president down to constable. I presented then, as best I could the reasons why I thought Grover Cleveland and his party ought to be besten. I presented here as best I might, the things I presented here as sees I might, the things that I thought might result from the over-throw of the Democratic party and again bring into power the Republican party. I come here tonight, fellow citizens, to tell you in part what has resulted, and leave o judge whether the change that votes wrought in November, 1888, was

At that time I arraigned, as properly I ought to have done, the administration of Grover Cleveland, which increased the peo-ple's debt by contracting the currency, do-ing wrong to the great mass of the Amering wrong to he great mass of the few. I come here to say tonight that the evil which was then done, has been largely repaired by Republican administration, and that the function which the general government has assumed of controlling the volume and flying the obstractor of the the volume and fixing the character of the money of the country is on the whole wise, judicious and calculated to, in a large measure, if not wholly repair the injury done to the country under the preceding administration. It had been brutal, unjust to the Union soldier and I come to say tenight that a long step has been taken in the direction of justice to the comrades; and a step which if Benjamine Harrison had not been elected.

The administration of Grover Cieveland either wickedly or unadvisedly, or both, withdrew from the uses of the people more than one hundred millions of dollars during the four years of its encumbency of

during the four years of its encumbency of the money which by law had been pro-vided for use, the circulation of which was material to the best interests of the people. The Republican administration, addressing itself to that question, has not only paid out of the treasury since Cleveland's administration the money hoavies there beyond the needs of the government, but by judicious legislation, which I do not hesitate to say is the grandest improvemeat of the kind the country ever wit nessed, has provided that hereafter they shall be earn month, until better is done a large and permanent addition to the cur rency of the country, whereby the burder of taxes will not be increased and whereb

money, its life-blood, an increased volume, substantially adequate to meet the demands of the country. And how is that done! In the first place it is done by passing an act, one of the provisions of which requires the disbursement of more than sixty millions of dollars then held in the treasury unnecessarily, congress thought, for the redemption of bank notes, whereby a vast amount was taken out of the treasury and put into the channels of business. By a further provision that the secretary of the treasury each and every month, not this month or next month, not this year or next year, but indefinitely, shall purchase four and a half million ounces of silver, and for it shall issue, not silver certificates I beg you to observe, not a piece of paper which cannot be in the highest sense of the term called money, but a piece of paper receivable by the government for all debts due it, including customs duties, to be used as a part of the heart research and money. the covernment for all debts due it, including customs duties, to be used as a part of the bank reserve; and a money which is a legal tender between individuals. This money, these bills to be issued in payment of silver, is just as much money here, or elsewhere in the wide world, as the gold dollar is or has ever been. [4p-plause.] And yet, I have in my hand as a testimony to one of the effects of it, a leading editorial published in the New York Sun on the 21st day of last August, a Democratic paper which says August, a Democratic paper which says that the passage of the silver bill up to that date, only a short time after it passed, only a few days after it took effect, that that silver bill had added one hundred agricultural products of the United States.
But that was all apart from and in addition to much which comes from the permanent distribution of the money provided for by the bill. The agricultural manent distribution.

The agricultural vided for by the nill. The agricultural products as stated by this article, and it is well attested by all those schooled in such matters, grew out of the increase in value of the silver by the price of that law, whereby the price of wheat in London was immensely increased and the price of cause it is good. [Applause.]

Now, fellow citizens, I will briefly allude to surve the price of the corresponding to th

whereby the price of wheat in Lendon was immensely increased and the price of silver immensely increased, to the corres-responding benefit of the man who pro-duced it in the United States.

Now it has been said that that law, per-Now it has been said that that law, per-mit me to say, was voted for by every sin-gle Republican in both branches of con-gress and voted against by every single Democrat in both houses of congress. It is entirely safe to say, as I said before, that if there had been a Democratic congress, or if there had been a Democratic congress, or if there had been a Democratic house of representatives, and if there had been a Democratic president, as there was during the four years of Cleveland's administration, no such law, nor any other law in-tended to accomplish the same result, would ever lawe been passed. Mr. Cleve-land, the leader of his party, said by the inggmumps to be even better than his party, was so opposed to silver as money that before he took the oath of office he addressed in open letter to the members of his party in the lower house in which he pictured the dire evils that would come to the country from the further adoption of silver as money, and all through his ad-ministration be becated silver or the coin-age of it. The coinage of it at \$2,000,000 per month was discouraged and

congress was asked to abandon it; and when in the third year of his term, the senate passed a bill, moved by myself, to put silver certificates in the place of the silver dollar, and the Democratic house of representatives not only returned the bill but sid so at the request of the president. I am warranted in saying if his party had come back into power this legislation of which I have spoken, and this act, the benefits of which are to go on and on and on in the years to come, would never have

been for a long time a feeling against the oeen for a long time a feeling against the increase in the volume of the currency or against legislation which would prevent the contraction of the currency. Ever since I became your representative, my judgment has been that the currency should be more largely increased than has been proposed even; and I have stood in season and out of season in my place in the senate to accomplish that result. Amlayed

[Applause].

I know the feeling that has been against it. I know full well the wicked feeling that was raised against it and how hard it has been to reach the feeling of those who were so prejudiced against what they called "innovations in finance." So were so prejudiced against what they called "innovations in finance." So that we won a great victory. But as it is the first step that costs, so this great step which has been taken will soon be followed by other steps, and remember, too, that the great gain in this is that now all the money which bears the stamp of the government is legal tender. That is something, fellow citizens, which I haven't any doubt about. After the adoption of my first amendment, providing for free coinage of silver, I determined to offer another amendment providing for the issue of notes in paymout for silver so that there would be no delay. I moved to add the provision that these notes should be legal tender, because I knew that many of those who were willing to vote for free coinage doubted the wisdom also, of what they called so radical a provision. But I offered it, it was adopted, and while the house did not agree to what we sent them, a conference resulted which gave the bill I have sweeten of That provision which I had ference resulted which gave the bill I have speken of. That provision which I had incorporated in regard to the character of the money to be issued in payment of the silver became not only a part of the law, but, in my judgment, the chief part of it. but, in my judgment, the chief part of it. And now, as a greater gain still, that eastern public which has fought against legal tender money, and which thought we must have certificates merely, lacking the function of debt-paying, something which might not circulate in an emergency and would never fill the place of money, has accepted these legal tender notes and they now go as noiselessly into circulation, and are as freely received there as the old, original greenback, and thus the great obstacle has been removed, and eastern sentiment is now willing to admit that they whom last year they designated as "Western Cranks." knew something about this business after

all. This bill has been subjected to much criticism. I used to think when a young man, just coming on the stage of manhood, that I should live to see the millenium. I have given that up. [Laughter.] I will never live to see it; and none of my children will, either. I am not sure I want to see it. I am not sure that I would be fit for the millenium myself. Some do, because I don't want to be next that o my time with nothing to be done." But criticism is made because the coin

age of silver dollars is to stop on the first day of next July. That is right. I do not care whether there is another dollar coined after that time, but, mind you, while the coinege of the silver dollar itself, stops on the first day of July, the issue of these new greenback notes does not stop with the first day of next July or any other first day of July. [Applause] Why should they pile up silver dollars in the treasury and sub-treasury of the United States when nobody wants them? Three hundred and fifty million dollars are now outstanding. Enough to redeem all the notes ever presented. This law says if there is needed any more silver dollars then the secretary the first day of July, the issue of these new any more silver dollars then the secretary any more silver dollars then the secretary can coin more. All that criticism is merely "sticking in the bark." It is merely the wail of men who want to complain. If they cannot find a worse joint than that in the harness of legislation, then we have no reason to complain. Fellow citizens, I say to you, as I said before, not in a spirit of prophecy, but as one may speak of the coming of tomorrow which he knows will come, free coinage

which he knows will come, free coinage and further additions to the volume of the currency as from time to time, congress, in its wisdom shall deem it necessary, will come and will come speedily. In other words, the United States is now fully that no mutter how great the emergency, every American citizen will count himself safe by reason of all he has got in his pocket. That is not Democratic money. I tell you, by any means. [Prolonged ap-

country by the election of Abraham Lin-coln to the presidency in 1869. Not money that was good in Illinois and good for nothing in Indiana. Not money that changed in value as you crossed from one state line to another. Not merely the similitude of money which was liable at any time to shrivel in your pocket. Not money that a man was auxious to get rid of hunting his neighbor to give it to him

to one other thing. I shall not recount the manner in which the soldiers of the repub-lie were treated by the Democratic admin-istration. I will not recall the fact, except briefly, that the bill which pass-ed congress giving to every Union soldier a pension according to the degree of d-sability, without re-quiring him to prove that the disability was incurred in the line of duty, was vetoed by a Democratic president in the same breath and at the same time that he signed the bill giving a pension to the sur-vivors of the Mexican war who nearly all lived south of Mexica & Dixon's line. briefly, that the bill which lived south of Masen & Dixon's line. I wish to call your attention to this fact that a Republican congress has passed and a Republican president has signed a bill which not only gives to every Union soldier a pension according to the degree of his disability, without requiring him to prove that his disability was incurred in the line of duty, but it gives to every widow of the Union soldier a pension without requiring her to prove that her husband died on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. Which gives more liberal pensions to dependent parents than was ever before given and has also increased the pensions of more than sixty lived south of Mason & Dixon's line. reased the pensions of more than sixty nousand men now borne on the rolls; and one stroke, by one act of legislation, at ested by the signature of the president, ives \$9,000,000 a year to the survivors of he war for the Union. [Applause.] As I said about the silver bill, this pen-

sion legislation is most comprehensive and far reaching. Far more so than any that was ever enacted by any government in the world. But it does not go far enough. There is still something to be done at the next session and at the succeeding sessions Some people who are anxions to criticize say, why not give us free coinage of silver. I moved and voted for the free coinage of silver? I moved and voted for the free coinage of silver, and the senate of the United States by a vote of nearly two to one, adopted the amendment. Now let me say if free coinage alone, sticking to the text, had been adopted with nothing else, it would not have been as wise as the bill that was adopted. And why? Because if we had passed free coinage, in the the first place before we could have used it in the form of currency we should have had to increase the muits. Large amounts of silver would have had to be moved and the mints could not have coined all the silver presented to them, so for a year there could not have been much addition to the silver dollars; and more than that, when they were coined they would not circulate to any considerable extent.

Nobody wants silver except to use for small payments. Sixty or seventy or eighty millions a year could not have been put into active circulation and would simply have collected and accumulated in the channels of business. The American people want that which accomplishes its purpose with the least friction and loss. They want paper money, and they do not want the silver dollar. Of course, I agree that the silver dollars of prevention. Sixty free million of people addressing themselves through their representatives, concerned as they are about the silver dollars. want paper money, and they do not want the silver dollar. Of course, I agree that could we have had free coinage, that is to say, the purchase of all the silver presented, and, following that, to be issued in monarch can make his decree and it is payment for it these same notes, that done but a repulsic must use its discretion would have been better than what we and choose between this and that until in have gotten. That is what I sought to accomplish. But, fellow citizens, "Many and makes it the sine qua non by

question in this country is ever settled once for all until it is settled right. Now, I come to another subject, and a

once for all until it is settled right.

Now, I come to another subject, and a somewhat fruitful one: the subject of the tariff. [Cheers.] I stated on this platform two years ago the kind of protection I believed in. How firmly I believed two things: First, that a wise system of protection was necessary for the public safety, was necessary for public growth, was necessary for public prosperity: and how a system of that kind might be adopted as that the importers of foreign goods should in a large measure pay the expenses of running this government. The government of this state can lay its hand upon you by way of imposing taxes so heavily ment of this state can by his band upon you by way of imposing taxes so heavily that you shall have nothing left, and the federal government can do the same thing. It is the only power which cannot afford to be limited by constitutional enactment. to be limited by constitutional enactment, because its exercise may sometimes be necessary, as in the case of the rebelliou, where it was exercised to the uttermost limit to prevent the overthrow of the government itself. Therefore, the power to tax must be given, unlimited by the constitution as it is practically now in the constitutions of most of the states. Now, here is this creat power as I have stated stitution as it is practically now in the constitutions of most of the states. Now, here is this great power as I have stated, which has aptly described as the power to destroy. What a great thing it would be to have this thing which can be made to destroy so used that it shall build up, and so used that it will not impose a burden upon the poor, and which shall be so light that it will not be practically felt. I am not here to deny that the tariff is a tax. I haven't got along to that point which is described by the 4th of July orator when he said that the true idea of a Republican government was a government that not only levied no taxes, but paid every man a small sum annually for staying around! I presume that will come in the Millenium. The only thing is we shall never know about that because we shall never know about that because we shall never know about that because we shall never try it.

No, my friends, no judicious person expects to live under a government that he has not helped to pay something to maintain. All he has a right to ask is that when it comes to levying a tax for money, as little shall be raised as is necessary for the proper accomplishment of public nurseses and that in the distribution we

as little shall be raised as is necessary for the proper accomplishment of public purposes; and that in the distribution we shall so discriminate that it shall be made to bear as heavily as possible on those who have most and as light as possible on those who have least. Now we have two systems before us. I say two—up to the latest date—but I do not two—up to the latest date—out I no not know what there may be tomorrow in the kaleidoscopic arrangement of things which we have to consider, and in all things before the American people from which we have to choose we have simply the question as to whether we shall have a tariff for revenue only or whether we shall have a tariff which shall combine the principles of revenue and protection. I have here something which I brought along just for convenience—the platform of the Democracy of the state of Illinois. It is a fair sample except that the verbiage is better than it is in most of them:

"We are unaiterably opposed to the tariff because it taxes the earnings of the masses for the benefit of the fovored few. As long as there is a tariff at all it should be levied for revenue only, etc., etc.

That idea is amplified, but it is the Democratic platform of 1876 on which Mr. Tilden ran for the presidency. Mr.

Tilden ran for the presidency. Mr. s, of Texas, says he is for free trade, he is the oracle of his y. Of course he don't mean by that there shall be no custom houses, but he ans that when we come to impose duty re shall be no such discrimination. articles not manufactured in this country, because if you levy a tariff on the goods we produce, to that extent whether great or small, you levy a tariff on production, behind the shelter of which the American manufacturer may labor. Then suppose we take the great articles of consumption of the American people which are not pro-duced in this country; or, if produced at all, in small quantities. Take, for instance, singar and coffee and tea and spices, all ar-ticles that are found upon every American table; all articles that are consumed by the mass of the American people, in propor-tion to their appetites and not in proporthat silver bill had added one hundred million dollars to the value of the agricultural products of the United States then on hand, [Great applause]. Can there be conceived of a wiser and more benevolent piece of legislation than one that could thus add to the value of the united States. The appetites and not in proportion their pockets. The appetites and not in proportion their pockets. The appetites and not in proportion their pockets. The appetites and not in their pockets. The appetites and not in proportion that works for a dollar and a half a day is just as strong as that of Vanderbilt or country by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860. Not money that could thus add to the value of the agricultural products of the United States. these articles. They would produce the reventhe necessary to carry on the government, and could be so levied as to practically produce no more, because we know how much sugar and coffee and tea is used per head; and, therefore, when it comes to putting a tax on sugar and tea and coffee we can calculate to a very close fraction, and they could be raised from one, two, three four five or ten cents per named. three, four, five or ten cents per pound.

Now, who would pay these taxes? The
American people would pay them so much
per capita. The laborer at \$1 per day
would have to pay as much as the man of
millions; and thus the whole burden of the government would rest, share and

alike, upon the shoulders of the American people.

Now, I will ask you in the first place, how much cheaperit would be to pay these taxes in the shape of a duty leviel upon these articles than it would be to levy it upon cotton and woelen goods which you wear upon your backs? What odds, if you pay it?

This odds, that the tariff can be so levied and is so levied, that the smaller portion of the burden falls upon the poor and the greater portion falls upon the rich. Not so much probably as there might be, but the distribution is not a per capital distribution; and under the tariff laws which we have had since 1851 the burder has fallen more heavily upon this class of people than upon those of smaller means. This tariff for protection can be so levied as to make an importer of foreign goodmy a large per cent of the expenses of the nited States, and thereby save that nuch to the American citizens. How? very manufacturer in the world has his some market—his obvious market, his near-by market; his practically non-com-petitive market. He makes we will say near-by market; his practically non-competitive market. He makes we will say, as he is liable to do at any time, more than that market will take. Take the manufacturer of horse shoes, of woolen goods or cutiery in Great Britain, Belgium or Germany; he manufactures first for the men and the market immediately around him. Next for the man who lives nearest to him in adjoining countries, and if when he has got done with supplying those markets he had still a surplus over he sends it to any done with supplying cases and it to any still a surplus over he sends it to any other market and sells it for any price he You see examples of this every day on

The regular retail merchant in Wichita The regular retail merchant in Wichita has bought more goods than he can sell; he has miscalculated the means of the people to buy, and he has a surplus. What does he do? He sells all the goods he can at the regular retail price—all his trade will take, and when he gets through with that, he either puts up a rei rag and sells the balance at auction for what they will bring, or he puts them down at cost or less and sells them out to whoever will. less, and sells them out to whoever will buy. Now this last transaction did not represent the regular cost of the article at all, they are knock down prices, far below the average price. Now, this man having manufactured something for his market. manufactured something for his market, and having a surplus left over, inevitably sends it to America. Very well. Now, suppose he had all the American market to himsel. Suppose there is no American manufacturer, he will put his own price on his goods, and all we will get out of it is the price of the duty, and he aids the price of the duty and he aids the price of the duty to the cost of the goods, and this is the market price, the original manufacturer's price plus the duty. But

zens, the Republican party having addressed itself to this subject will pursue it until trade in the American republic shall be as free from combination and trusts as human legislation cau make it. Why do I be I need to allude to another? That say the Republican party will do that? Simply because, as you will agree with me, it has never yet addressed itself to any single subject that it has not stuck to it until it has been settled once for all, and no onestion in this country is ever settled. But, also, if this were the rule, do I need to another? Do I need to allude to another? That which gives more employment and higher wages to American labor. The diversification of industries among our own people, whereby civilization is advanced, and whereby every vein of labor is quickened. But, also, if this were the rule, do I need to say that the American people should manufacture on their own soil, out otheir own material and with American labor, everything for which they have natural facilities, it is the great object of national desire. Now, how shall this bedone? I had myself, and have still, an idea of how it ought to be done. I sought to have my way in enacting the recent law. Perhaps I sought too much. Perhaps I am not very easily satisfied,

ted States in the neighborhood of 2 cents per pound. The average yearly consumption of sugar is nearly sixty pounds per head. That will be a saving every year of 81.30 for every man, woman and child. The duty on binding twine will be reduced from 2½ cents, as proposed in the Democratic expedient, to seven-tenths of a cent per pound under the existing law. The duty of pine lumber and shingles used in this western country was reduced one-half and there also will be a gain of no mean proportions. Large addition there is the recognition at the instance of Mr. Blaine, of the principle of the other horder and the horder that you may have a distinct the state of points and the people of the other northern states who have again of no mean proportions. Large addition there is the recognition at the instance of Mr. Blaine, of the principle of the other horder. But, fellow citizens, there are some people who say we are not restricted to a choice the Republican and Democratic collection, just that much poorer.

But if there be some things the law cannot be easily be sent that public to reciprocity, not so will be a saving every year of the people of the other northern states the people of the other northern states that until the Democratic party does into instruction of a cent per pound under the existing law. The duty of pine lumber and shingles used in this western country was reduced one-half and there also will be a seat of public power.

But, lellow citizens, there are some people with the distribution of the men and the laws are against him, direction of giving to the American farmer and the American manufacturer wider and wider and the ferein manufacturer wider and wider the ferein and the American mechanic and the American manufacturer wider and wider markets for all his surplus. There is no bitter without the sweet. There is no con-troversy in which all can be victorious. As I said, I voted to the end for that which I

ministration of its laws, will be controlled and determined by the Democratic or the Republican party. [Loud cheers.] And it is one of the singular things in American politics, the most singular thing I know of, that whoever seeks to get up a ow party first attacks the Republican party. Did you ever hear of anybody who wanted a better article of temperance or a worse article of temperance who began by attacking the Democratic party? [Laugh. ter.] Why, I have given a great deal of thought to that proposition, and I sought to settle it by our boyish experiences. When we went after apples into a neighoring orchard we always looked for the tree which had the most clubs in it. Wherer the clubs were, there we knew were e best apples in the orchard. So it is th parties. The party that is constantly should not rule and control and legislate.
[Loud applianse] There is not in the
statute book any law of any consequence
emacted in the last thirty years that was
not put there by the Republican party.
Some years ago during the Democratic
ascendency, Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky.

intend to strike from the statute books every but of legislation that you (the Republican party) have put there;" and when they got the power they proposed to repeal just simply one law, enacted in the time of George Washington, which provided for a free election and a fair count!

Now, fellow citizens, it is the boast of this Democratic party that it is the same party every year. I ought to qualify that—it is the party, chiefly, of Jefferson and Jackson, not of Geover Cleveland, lately. There is nothing to indicate that anything it proposes or designs or which it is expected to accomplish would be of any benefit whatever to the American people. Why? Because to a large extent it is a reminiscence. The men who own and control a majority of the stock live in the atmosphere of the condition of things which existed before the war, and continues now in the seat of the Democratic party and filled with one purpose only and that is to get control of thing to a large extent it is a reminiscence, that the receils to sample to go and has done at the receils to complain of things during the war, such complain of things during the war, such complain of things during the war, such complain of things during the war such as the complain of things during the war in twenty five years gone to do his part. No man congruence to do his part, the index section and a fair count is of what the boy said to his mother. He rushed to him mother, and the boy said to his mother, as the boy said to his mother, and the boy said to his mother. He rushed to him mother is party that it is the same by some direct applications to do his part. No man congruences that the possible to him mother. He make the boy said to his mother. He make him the boy said to his mother. He make him the seriously believe that he sentent has for do his part. No man congruences. Some him the sentent has for do his part, he do his co The men who own and control a majority of the stock live in the atmosphere of the condition of things which existed before the war, and continues now in the seat of the Democratic party, and filled with one purpose only and that is to get control of the government. Now the Republican the government. Now the Hepublican that say the same party has not cheated in its elections. It has gained no power by fraud. It never their a power which it did not surrender at the proper time, and now, looking in the

faces of the people, it make for a fair show side. faces of the people, it asks for a fair show of hands for a renewal.

After the war was over, the sentiment of the north would have justified the Republican party, then in power, in putting the rebel states in a territorial condition and keeping them there indefinitely, and that could have done in such a way as to give the Republican party permanent power in all this country, but it did not do it. It may have inade a mistake. But it erred on the side of fairness and it rehabilitated the the price of the duty, and he aids the price of the duty to the cost of the goods, and this is the market price, the original manufacturer's price plus the duty. But suppose we have men at home manufacturer then has competition and prices are kept down, and we are buying these goods, as cheapiy as they are bought elsewhere, as cheapiy as they are bought elsewhere. Then what happens? The British manufacturer having on hand a surplus and defended on the southern states and thereby gave these which they exercise, by which one man in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippt and Louisian has about five times the voting power of a citizen of Kassas. It made a mistake against itself. It fully expected that during the remainder of my life I should witness the disorganization of society, falling credit, bankruptcy, communities disturbing which one man in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippt and Louisian has about five times the voting power of a citizen of Kassas. It made a mistake against itself. It fully expected that during the remainder of my life I should witness the disorganization of society, falling credit, bankruptcy, communities disturbing which one man in Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippt and Louisian has about five times the voting power of a citizen of Kassas. It made a mistake against itself down, and we are buying these goods as cheapiy as they are bought elsewhere.

Then what happens? The British manufacturer having on hand a surplus and defend on the power of my life I should witness the disorganization of society, falling credit, bankruptcy, communities the disorganization of society falling the instantion of society falling credit, bankruptcy, communities the disorganization of society falling credit proposed which they exercise, by which one man in Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippt and Louisian has about five times the voting power of public disturbing the first hand a surplus and the remainder of my life I should witness the disorganization of society falling credit

Hon, but we do ask you to begin, and not stop until we tell you to."

Now, it is public opinion that rules this country. Not the public opinion of the southwest corner of some township—not the opinion of some man or of some mass meeting—but the public opinion of the entire country, formed by discussion, and illuminated by common sense and common interest. And the use of a party is that it may gather up this sentiment and fairly reflect it in all its extremes and put that reflection upon the statute book in the shape of law. In order that there may be discussion, there must be such meetings at the cross-roads and in the school houses—wherever men meet in public and private—discussing the facts.

In the first place, if the government ever in the control of the server man who safe to be seen now ——looking at it from a safe distance of twenty-five years—by somebody who was not there would be blood on every poli box.

It seems to me that every man who believe that the government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United States is going to do something that no government of the United Sta gather up this sentiment and fairly reflect it in all its extremes and put that reflec-tion upon the statute book in the shape of law. In order that there may be public opinion, there must be discussion. And in order that there may be discussion, there must be such meetings as we hold here to-night—meetings at the cross-roads and in the school houses—wherever men meet in public and private—discussing the facts that must govern and the results that will follow. Men get beat in elections and yet those men who get beat and whose the continue of the continue o

he who wants to take and nave a party by himself, or by himself and neighbors, however great or however small, why, that is his right. All I say is that no man can have his proper influence in the control of public affairs unless he is a member of one

and the again, want is the use of fiv-ing if we have not gained on the past? And when a person talks to me about the things that were done during that great trial of the war. I am reminded of a day that I spent before the military commis-sion appointed by the president to examine into the facts and circumstances attendant upon the removal of Gen. Warren by Gen. Sheridan at the hattle of Five Forks. Sheridan removed Gen. Warren practically n the midst of an action. Gen. Warren got the president to appoint a military commission to examine into it and ascer-ain whether Gen. Sheridan's actions were warranted or not. I drifted in one day to where the commission was sitting in a omilding in New York. It was a summer day; the flies were buzzing lazily around the room; the reporters nodded, and the witnesses were not more than half awake. with parties. The party that is constantly doing something is the one that has the most clubs tarown at it. The Democratic party does the part of check rubbers on a wagon. The Republican party is the wagon. It does the work that is to be done. The Republican party has been always doing something. It has never been a check rubber. It has never been a check rubber. It has never said that the majority in congress should not rule and coutrol and legislate. Itsaid: You can never retry that question. No man can tell who was not there, and struggle. When I brought them to mine I said: You can never retry that question No man can tell who was not there, an even those who were, with failing recoil lection, cannot tell whether in the criss of that battle a man was moving fast enough at a mile an hour or at twenty ascendency, Mr. Biackburn of Kentucky.
It being a Democratic house, said: "When then when men went faster and further we get possession of the government we intend to strike from the statute books every bit of legislation that you (the Republicant pasts) have put there."

side, from every shop and office, came the people and said. We are going straight at the throat of this rebillion, no matter what it costs; and mean time the trifling things of peace can go, in

and I have not through all that time breathed a breath that was not legal to it, from beginning to end. I saw the people pass to the west, and I knew what they had to contend with on the frontier. I was not surprised that many of them came back, nor was I surprised when I came down here to find that level-headed, industrious, sensible, hard working men had stard and laid the foundations for fortune.

had stand and had the foundations for fortune.

Sometimes these men have made a mortage and come to know how much easier it is to spend money that is borrowed than money that is carned. Let them, if such there be, go hack again. I speak out of the fullness of this experience, that Kansas has stood by the men as a whole who have stood by her, and that the men who have stood by her in this time of trial will find their great and exceeding reward in the near future.

On the lieuwistic the southern question would disappear because they then would say these men have got the same spirit they had from 50 to 65.

And so I say at I said before, the Republican party will respond to the public opinion of this country. The Republican party will do as it has herefoldere done,

party, will do its part, as it has promised party, will do its part, as it has promised to do and has done at the recent session of congress. And then every individual has got to do his part. No man can seriously believe that his fortune is to be made by some direct applica-

One other thing has disturbed me. I know I shall be accused of partisanship nerth, should have made so swift an alliance with the organization known as the
Alliance in the southern states. I was in
lows the other day. I learned that there
was an Alliance there. It was a northern
Alliance in it were the farmers of lowa,
Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota and Michigan, as well as Pennsylvania and Ohlo,
and they were not running a ticket, either
state, local or congressional. They were
looking out and emborsing the men on
either side whom they thought most repioning our and they thought most represented their interests, and I believe a far as I know they have endorsed the He publican candidates for congress. Now, I make nothing whatever, for the

Now, I make nothing whatever, for the purpose of this argument, that the men of the south were in the rebellion. I refer to it never in the terms of personal repreach. But think of it; that same condition I spoke of a moment ago, exists down there in the state of Alabama the Alliance tried to capture the Democratic organization, and was captured by the Democratic organization, which proceeded to put forth a Bourton Democratic pistform. In the organization which proceeded to put form members of congress through the Demotheorgia the Ailiance has captured four members of congress through the Democratic organization; that is to say the Democratic organis nominated four Alliance control in North Carolina the Alliance captured the Democratic organization and nominated their own men, but as Democratic and their own men, but as Democratic and their own total permocratic who slid not like it, nominaton a ticket of their own, and invited the darkies to vote for it. Where the Alliance people who had caphave gotten. That is what I isomate I is only it singles out one from all the others. The fact.

Then what happens? The British manning on have gotten and make it the sine qua non ty men of many minds. For reaching men of many minds, for reaching men of many minds, for reaching men of many minds. For the representative antreasing himself agreement and a surplus and described and a surplus an

unenterprising, with whom we want to make alliances. Every man goes as he pleases here. The lines of intense and intelligent energy along which have been built up not only cities but prosperous forms and farming communities in this country, along whose trails are school houses and churches, and all the appliances of freedom and of civilization, are on a line north of Mason's and Dixon's line. If we are to do our part in working out the great problem of self-government; if we are to make this government respond to the highest interests of the people our alliances must be with them because they are like us, and of us, and because their methods are the same as ours.

leaving methods are the same as ours.

I could not go away from a Wichita audicuce without saying that I know this city western too well to believe that it will ever fail men get out of it. Just as a man got through Kanesaw charge told me today on the train, as he pointed out the wounds that the bullet made on his face. He didn't speak of that to lament his diffurement. He stood straighter and higher as he told about that sacrifice and that great service of his.

And so I have seen men and communities in this state down in debt, overwhelmed with other things that lended to embarrassment and bankruptcy, put their beld and useful energy to the organization of which he is a member, and the triumph of which he is a member, and the triumph of which he is a member, and the triumph of which he is a member, and the triumph of the United States.

bitter without the sweet it roversy in which all can be victorious. As I said, I voted to the end for that which I believed to be for the interests of my people. I got part of what I went for. Possibly I may live to fight that battle another day. But, fellow citizens, this question is not to be settled in this room, or elsewhere, by a mere examination and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is Do settled in this room, or elsewhere, by a mere examination and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is do settled in this room, or elsewhere, by a mere examination and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is do settled in this room, and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is do settled in this room, and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is do settled in this room, and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is do settled in this room, and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is do settled in this room, and report upon schedules. The question, and the settled in this room, and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is do settled in this room, and report upon schedules. The question, after all, is do settled in this room, and report upon schedules. The question, and patterns which concerns the interest of the American soil!

There are soom things sought for according to declarations and platforms which in the general potential and the settled that the settled that the settled in this system and the settled in this state down in debt, over whemed with the interest of all the people when the beliefs which he holds to may obtain the belief which he had a summer that the beliefs which he holds to make the high which he had the belief which he had the winter the beliefs which he holds to make the hi

they do as the Scotchman did who had leaped a bredge into an orchard to get some apples, and when he alighted found the proprietor them, who said to him. "Where are you golfig." At he put his spring-pole on the ground to leap, "Back again," said he.

Now, fellow efficens, it is the time to halt and go back again, but it is not the time to launch into a sea of untried experiments which can only bring disaster, and the last state must be worse than the first.

I know some of this may seem ungrarious. I do not mean it so. More than thirty years I have lived in the state of Kansas, and I have not through all that time breathed a breath that was not leval to it.

I from beginning to end. I saw the people of the week that the armor mission movement, or anything of that kind, that ever made a dent in the armor first the contraction of the armor mission movement, or anything of that kind, that ever made a dent in the armor first.

The country is on the threshold of better things. The government of the United States, administered by the Republican unit does not apply the corrective to narry, will do its part, so it has been not apply the corrective to

otherwise, it will be because the American people have not bid it to do so.

I shall never believe until I see the re-turns that this city of Wichita and this great country of Sedgwick will ever be false to the principles of civilization and freedom which sign they have conquered (treet atmissed) [Great appliance].

## NOVELTIES IN SILVER.

Spiral ellver dog whistles are a la moda. Silver gilt oyster forks have smoked pearl handles.

Riphons mounted in silver have been provided for table use. Speciacle cases in aliver reponse work

hang from the bilt like a chatelaine. Hilver gilt sugar sifters for bridal pres ents have the bowle in fine repousse work. Flacks in colored glass with buil's eye effects set in allver sups have been intro-

A set of after dinner coffee spoons has each spoon handle tipped by a different

Handsome silver siphes holders are perfeetly plain, except for the crested o ment on the edge.

Glass scent bottles with allver garlands and other overlying denament are produced for chatelaines.

Silver eners, suggesting Egyptian celname with ornamentation taken from the lotes to colored example, have been ob-

Silver sickle shaped plus to fasten flowbemoDemoDemosword bills and branches of flowers are

For the helpless ginger ale bottle has with a round bole in the middle which the